able to THE SUN.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returne they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The British Suffragettes.

An English suffragette on November 12 broke three plate glass windows in the Bristol post office with stones wrapped in paper on which she had written: "Down with tyranny; taxation without representation is tyranny. Thus she furnished her reason for desiring the ballot while she exemplified the means which she had faith in to attain it. According to Miss ELIZABETH ROBINS, the novelist and playwright, who undertakes to explain in an article in Everybody's Magazine for December ers, such as the woman who broke three abstinence association in both branches punes of glass (valued at \$60) in the of the military service.

Bristol post office, care more for justice General GRANT and t than for order. She received a senwhich they want relates more to discriminating laws affecting the marriage relation and the passing of prop-Miss ROBINS overlooks dower rights property away from his wife and leave part about other alleged cases of discrimination in the English law relating notice that she does not discuss the reason why the law is what it is, that is that the English law of inheritance renness that has been prepared for him? changes slowly in response to modern conditions and may retain certain injustices. The question is one for those

There is no doubt, however, that the permit her humiliation. Miss ROBINS cites cases of manifest hardship and others of obvious injustice. Leaders of relation of husband and wife. They quotes a royal commission report:

familiar with English law.

" In some workhouses 40 per cent, of the bable die within the year. In ten others 493 hables were born, and only fourteen, or 3 per cent., perished before they had lived through four seasons, while and through the gates 114 coffins were borne, or 33 per cent. of the whole."

The conditions alleged to exist in the mixed workhouses are appalling if they are not overstated. Miss ROBINS says all the time. The men flee from the dulthat "men have talked about these evils ness and aridity of their present environfor five and seventy years," and she sub- ment. We shall see what General GRANT mits that "until women have a voice in and Dr. CRAFTS will accomplish working mending the laws on this subject" there | together in this celestial harmony. may be much discussion, but there will be little reform.

The condition of women "thrust into work they must under industrial condi- the United States should adopt. tions as they prevail in England to-day.

ballot?

The Lost Pic.

mince pie baked by proud Newark erous but not extravagant.

brandy? Who has made away with the bearers?

has been received here. FRED W. CAR-PENTER." Is the President's secretary to be made a scapegoat? The interrogation should have been put not to him but to Captain ABCHIBALD W. BUTT, ... 80 50 the Admirable Crichton of majordomos 6 00 It was the Captain who brought Mr. TAFT through a thousand banquets unscathed and unafraid. No man knows more about the diversified cuisine of the American nation. On mince pies, as on all other confections of the festival board, he is the consummate authority. We have noticed that in this confusion and uproar over the disappearance of the mammoth pie Captain BUTT, usually the first to step between the President and the undesired, has remained mysteriously silent. If The daily and Sunday Sun are on sale in the Newark pie builders want to know the truth they should buttonhole Captain BUTT.

How high resentment rages in Esse: county we do not know, but the President had better not look a gift horse in the mouth. Elections in New Jersey often turn on the vote of Essex. It was a case for moral courage. Mr. TAFT's digestion is a concern of the country, but it would have been well to go through the form of tasting the mincemeat, or trying it on Captain Burr, before sending the pie to the White House broken victuals door, or to the Smithsonian Institution.

Grant, Crafts & Co.

Only a short time ago General FRED-ERICK D. GRANT was reported in the newspapers as having approved a restoration of the army canteen and the consequent reestablishment of a mild form of hilarity at army posts under decent official control. Now we find him arm in arm with the Rev. WILBUR why the suffragettes in England are F. CRAFTS, head of the International essive and violent, the stone throw- Reform Bureau, advocating a total

General GRANT and the Rev. WILBUR F. CRAFTS make a beautiful and impre tence of two months in prison at hard sive couple as they saunter along locked labor. But we are told that the justice in affectionate embrace and breathing sweet aspirations for the academic life. But how about the enlisted man under the dispensation of a severe and puricrty after the owner's death and to evil tanic virtue? We can understand the and unremedied conditions in alms- composure of the commissioned officers, houses, workhouses, &c., than to denial even that of the non-commissioned of representation to taxed women. As regimental staff. These have their cottages, their families, the various recreawhen she says that a man can will his tions of the fireside and all the delights of home. They have certain private her penniless she may be inaccurate in privileges and opportunities that go far toward assuaging the tedium of army life. But the enlisted man, the man of to the transmission of property, and we the barracks, who cannot have his women folk with him, and who while busy enough throughout the day is to say, the philosophy of it. At the desperately idle after supper; what of same time we are willing to believe him under the régime of virtuous bar-

The canteen is nothing to him now that it has been robbed of all its most desirable attractions. He has his choice between repairing to the once pleasant but now desolate establishment to read law in England and the courts that ap- old newspapers, carefully chosen books, ply it deal leniently, from the American or play bumblepuppy billiards on ill point of view, with the husband who ill begotten tables with chipped balls and CANNON? Certainly it should be easy treats his wife, and that the English di- archaic cues, and sitting dejected on his vorce laws favor the husband and some- forlorn bunk to wait for coquettish and

It is all very well for the Rev. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, aided by General FREDERICK DENT GRANT, to regulate the conduct of the woman suffrage movement in Eng- | the enlisted man consigned to army posts | other of Wapsworths has looked down land declare that they want to get the and far off isolated forts. They dwell ballot to reform the laws affecting the in their luxurious homes surrounded a loyal peasantry rages the storm of by all the graces and the delectations also demand it to remedy abuses in of the hearthstone. They have children feudal obligations, the misguided peas-"public institutions," which, they say, at their knees, kindly chores awaiting men are slow to deal with. Miss ROBINS them, every imaginable diversion within call; and if they do not want to drink beer or wine or highballs with their postprandial pipes it is after all a matter of preference and taste, and not a rigid rule to be imposed upon those who dwell in ten other workhouses 333 infants saw the light outside of their knowledge and experi-

> General GRANT-F. D., not ULYSSES S. promises to help Dr. CRAFTS most cordially." Desertions are multiplying

Canada's Finance Bill.

The Canadian Minister of Finance industry by the increasing complexity submitted to the Parliament last Thursof modern life, by the tremendous and day the official estimates of the money sevitable forces of combination," is required for the administration of the rapidly becoming intolerable in Eng- Dominion during the coming fiscal year. land. Not only does existing law dis- The total is \$127,670,993, divided into sound. From the columns of the Calecriminate against working women, but, \$91,891,578 on consolidated fund acto quote from the manifesto of the count and \$35,779,415 on capital account. following "burning" words of outraged Lancashire Textile Workers, "they can- The consolidated fund includes all not hope to hold their own in industrial of the miscellaneous expenditures inmatters where their interests may clash volved in the processes of administrawith those of their enfranchised fellow tion, and the capital account includes workers and employers." Proposals to the appropriations for public works of exclude women from certain employ- permanent character, such as railways, ments and restrict them in others are canals and public buildings. This diconstantly before Parliament, and yet vision of accounts is a system which

Relatively, the appropriations of the "You may not approve of these Dominion show greater increase durwomen," says Miss Robins, referring ing recent years than do those of the to the women who throw stones and United States. In 1900 the Canadian printing and postage.' So the cat is out of the horsewhip and ambush Ministers, "but expenditure on consolidated fund acthey have made woman suffrage a count was in round figures \$43,000,000, ston democracy, assisted and abetted by such living issue." Also is it not within the or less than one-half the sum called millionaire crooks as Andrew Carnegie and F bounds of probability that their vio- for by the present estimate. Yet it lent and fanatical crusade, grotesque as is probable that the present charge is primarily for postage stamps. The wonderful it may appear to people in the United more easily borne than was the much States, where woman's lot is enviable smaller charge of ten years ago. The ingston is thus revealed. The corruption of the by comparison, may force from Parlia- business of the country and the wealth voters of the county is what did the business. ment the reforms in law and economics of its people have alike increased enor- Governor Hughies and his party advisers were which the woman suffragists believe mously. The gain in population has determined to 'do' Wareworth and they simply will be withheld unless they obtain the probably been not far from 33 per cent, resorted to the desperate method of sending money during the ten years; a vast area of pro- into Livingston as a corruption fund to accomductive land has been brought under plish their designs!" cultivation, and there has been a notable The white possum was sent to the expansion of mechanical industries, that will deplore the judgment of Calezoo, but where is the one hundred pound The appropriations appear to be gen- donia upon CARNEGIE, the bitterness so

pastry cooks for the President's Thanks- The estimates include the sum of There will be less embittered souls giving table and sent with a guard of \$3,670,500 for "naval services." As the that will cry out against the charge of onor to the capital? It was no myth. amount is included in the consolidated corruption laid at the door of the Gov-Were not the ingredients given by account, it may be assumed that it is ernor. Only anguish and the deep weight with the dimensions, and was not intended to provide either a fleet or stirred resentment of native loyalty not a picture taken of the great pie as a squadron of battleships. The capital could prompt such vain outpourings was pushed into the oven by two account includes \$27,000,000 for the These things we may not believe, but

Where is the mass of apples, citron and which rapid progress is being made, crust, humid with cider and dashed with and \$2,392,050 for work on canals, the larger part being for use on the Trent Canal. The sum of \$1,470,534 is asked iconoclasm. When the very walls of the An anxious inquiry from Newark for mail subsidies and steamship subbrought this response: "No such pie ventions. A good part of this goes to mince words or apportion nicely the lines running between Canada and Cuba and between Canada and Mexico. Interest on public debt calls for \$13,440,198 About \$1,000,000 is wanted for further dredging of the St. Lawrence River, and \$50,000 is wanted for experiments in cold present estate of the Wadsworths! storage for fruits. Various items in the Canadian account bring out one essential difference between the Canadian system of government and our own, namely, that in Canada all powers not delegated to the provinces are vested in the Federal authority, practically a reversal of our arrangement.

Canada is progressing at a rapid rate, and it is a great pity that the Payne bill should have opened the possibility of a clash with our neighbor, an experience which should be impossible.

The War Against Cannon.

Senator CUMMINS lifts his head above the fruitful levels of Iowa to hurl defiance at Mr. CANNON, who is apparently unconscious of the devastation to which he has been doomed by Mr. CUMMINS and other members of the "upper house." Mr. Cannon perhaps believes, as well he may, that his peril, if there is any, must reside in the House, not in the Senate, and that the tempestuous denunciations of gentlemen at the north end of the Capitol cannot affect his position.

Are Mr. CUMMINS and the other anti-Cannon Senators shooting blank cartidges to make a gaping holiday? Such is the practical harvest of their vociferation. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is the creature of that body. He holds his place from one day to another by the House's will. There is no hour or even moment in the session in which a majority of the House cannot displace him. He occupies the one post of importance under our form of government which is subject to the immediate caprice or whim of the majority Presidents hold on when both houses of Congress are hostile to them, but Mr. CANNON's seat is always at the beck and call of the Republican side of the House. He cannot sit a moment longer than the House wishes, and his "dom-

ination" is mere child's play. If this outery against Mr. CANNON is not a thing of aimless heat and pageantry why not suppress him in the one sure way? The defiance of CUMMINS is leather and prunella; the frothings of La Foi-LETTE may excite and gratify the groundlings; Mr. CANNON presides by the will and consent of the House of Representatives, and he retires by the same token. Where is MURDOCK, where is GARDNER. where is the true and only FOWLER? Where, in fact, are all the groaning and infuriated statesmen who writhe under the Cannon yoke and would shed their life blood to be free? With the assistance of outside friends who have nothing to do with it they make noise enough

enough to demonstrate the fact, if so.

of WADSWORTH. Above the grim walls from which one generation after anupon all its neighbors and out upon another Jacquerie. Forgetful of all antry follows the lead of Our, of the infamous OLP, the Wat Tyler of the Tuscaroras, and threatens the very seat and citadel of the barons of Livingston. Not revolt but revolution ravages the fertile fields of the beautiful valley of the Genesee.

In this day of dejection, therefore, what can be more moving, more impressive, than the sound of one loval voice, the sight of one faithful friend. whose steadfast fidelity survives the shock that rends an empire? Nunda is in arms, sedition stalks in Avon, in Sparta treachery fares openly, but Caledonia, ancient Caledonia, is loval. No false gods, no modern watchwords, not PETER PORTER'S emblematic cow, not even OLP, the mighty OLP, can stir the solid foundations of Caledonia's loyalty to the House of WADSWORTH.

For all to whom fidelity has charm above the appeal of broken vows the donia Advertiser, therefore, we take the fidelity and aroused loyalty:

bany says the members of this organization spent about \$5,000 at the last election in furtherance of their pet hobby of direct primaries. This money was contributed by wealthy men, ANDREW CAR-REGIR giving \$2,000, State Superintendent of time I have been trying to discover the par sums. The despaich from Albany says \$500 of this corruption fund was sent to Livingston county to help defeat Speaker WADSWORTH, and naively adds that the money was spent 'for borse does assist the policeman to cover more C. STEVENS, spent \$500 in Livingston county, popularity of OLP and the set determination of

There will be gentle minded spirits ill deserved by the generous Laird. capped and aproped artisans? national transcontinental railway, on doubting these shall not shake or di-

minish our admiration for the voice of Caledonia as it cries out against the outrageous OLP and his transcendent Wadsworth castle shake shall loyal souls language of indictment?

Bereft of the favor of Governors, pur-

sued by the savagery of STEVENS, af-

flicted with the sorrows of KELSEY, the thrice rejected KELSEY, how sad is the Repu'sed abroad, assailed at home by the ingratitude of a tenantry so long their pride, their condition must appeal to the sympathy of the heartless and wring tears from the Saharalike souls of the pitiless. Yet while such a champion as calls from Caledonia survives all is not lost. Order may yet be restored, discipline renewed, power reconquered. In that day we trust that the House of WADSWORTH will not forget the noble if humble loyalty that Caledonia steadfastly maintained in the hour when OLP reigned over a seditious peasantry and colossal corruption severed the ties of generations.

The "insurgents" are to be "wiped of the map" at the election next year, according to ex-Representative LACEY of Iowa The seat in Congress that Mr. LACEY found comfortable was taken from him by a Democrat and is now occupied by a new Republican. Perhaps Mr. LACET gards this as a "stand pat" triumph.

In the science of road building New Jersey may be said to lead the country. She could boast for a long time of more miles of macadam than Massachusetts or even New York, and now successful experiments by Road Commissioner France ERICK GILKYSON with asphalt binder stone promise a surface that will resist the wear and tear caused by the automobile better than the best macadam. Nev Jersey already has eighty-five miles of the asphalt binder stone or bituminous roads, as they are also called, and not only does the new process cost less than the old, but it makes a road almost free from dust. Commissioner GILKYSON save that results justify the announcement that no more macadam roads will be built in New Jersey.

MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

No More Notable Figure in England Than the Champion of the "Lords."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The most impressive figure in English politics man of dignified and aristocratic bear ing, eloquent, with a strain of Irish wit, the Marquess of Lansdowne always commands attention in the Upper Chamber His very name and titles fix the attention-Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice Earl of Kerry in Ireland, Baron Nairne in Scotland, and Marquess of Lansdowne England, Knight of the Garter, &c. He is in the prime of life for an English states man, being only 64, or three years older than Mr. Balfour.

Lord Lansdowne comes of a fighting stock. Mr. Lloyd-George in his speech at New-castle said that the Lords would find that they had run against a Welshman! But the Chancellor of the Exchequer has prob ably by this time discovered that he has run against an Irishman!

Lord Lansdowne comes of a race of statesmen. The first Marquess, better known as the Earl of Shelburne, was Prime Minister before Pitt, and under Pitt was Secre to raise the dead; but what can they do tary of State. It was on account of his to raise the dead; but what can they do
by themselves, and how do we know that
their volunteer claqueurs are at all representative?

Is there anything serious in this
loudly proclaimed revolt against Speaker
CANNON? Certainly it should be easy

tary of State. It was on account of his
conciliatory policy toward America during
the revolution that he was dismissed from
once by King George, and he consented
to take office again only on condition that
the king would recognize the independence
of the United States.

We have no verbatim report of Lansdowne's remarkable speech the other day,
but it was practically this:

The British nation has been taught by the Liberals in office that this upper chamber of the Parliament of the empire is an effete body of men living in ease and luxury. But under our democratic monarchy we are entrusted with powers by the people, and we shall now exercise these powers. We will not pass this class legislation until the voice of the people has been heard at a general election.

Never has such a statement been made in the House of Lords before, and it will not only live in history, but will attract votes. It has given to the Lords a new lease of life. The poor Lord Chancellor was almost lackrymose. He said: "Can a Liberal Government again bear the burden of office unless it is secured against a repetition of such treatment?" How the irrepressible Horatio Bottomley must have chuckled in his sleeve, for he had declared that after the election there will be no "Liberals." Political parties, he says, will be divided into Socialists, Laporites, Nationalists and Conservatives. Never has such a statement been me

Socialists, Laborites, Nationalists and Conservatives.
Lord Lausdowne commands the attention of the people of England because he is a statesman of unparalleled service and of worliwide experience. He entered the House of Lords when a young man of 21. When he was under thirty Mr. Gladstone made him Under Secretary for War. On the vote on Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill he broke with the Liberals and passed over to the Conservatives. Disraeli made him Governor-General of Canada. Lord Salisbury sent him to India as Viceroy. Then he became Secretary for War and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and brought the African war to a successfui-table.

There may be a "slump in Dukes," but the Lords are still to the front, Marquesses in particular.

NEW YORK, November 27.

"Irish Freedom" Made in Germany. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An Irishman in this city said yesterday that he would like to se Germany "lick" England. This is evidently not ecause he likes Germany, but because he dislikes

The present writer has not a drop of Anglo-Saxon sanguinary matter in his whole corpores voice of Caledonia will have a grateful system, but he was born in "Perfidious Albion," an after studying the question for over thirty years he can't see why England continues to hold on to Ireland. He would give a week's wages to see Ireland "free" (as Englishmen are—heaven save the mark!); but as the Emperor of Germany does "There is such an organization as 'The Direct

Primary Association,' and a despatch from Al
Ireland to be governed by the Emperor of Ger-

NEW YORK, November 27.

The Mounted Police. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! For a long

great value over the bicycle or motorevele ground, and in the park a Yew spectacular way catches are made each year. But are mounted police necessary?

The police say that they are anxious to get mount or a bleycle detail. Is this branch of the service a snap? I should like to hear a statement of the situation from some one who knows NEW YORK, November 27.

Brotherhood of Hero Dogs.

Spot, who collects at Baxley (Southeastern Chatham Railway) station for the Railwaymen's Convalescent Home at Herne Bay, has just been made a member of the "Brotherhood of Hero and has a handsome silver mounted bearing the inscription, "I plead for a few months Spot has collected £30.

The American Passion Knicker-What do you think of the airship

Bocker-Fine: it will give a chance for passing

Elucidated. Stella-What is the law of heredity? Bella-That all undesirable traits come from th

Desperate But Effecti Knicker-So Jones has a good schem Bocker-Yes: he carries a little dy

WHAT IS THE BIBLE? Why It Is Regarded by Some Person

as Mere Literature.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Goldwin Smith's question "What is the nent consisting of nothing but dialectics. Its purpose is to defend error and falsehood. issue, through answering questions by asking other questions, by confusing the asking other meaning of terms or by placing terms instead of facts or things; through accusa-tions and vituperation, and in general by shifting the argument from the general he particular and reversely as often as the

dialectician is pinned down to a fact. The assertion that science is a succe of guesses and assertions is itself to be qualified with the very qualification it attributes to science. It is quite true that octrine of atoms has been dethroned but this doctrine has never offered any difficulties in the way of an apprehe of Genesis. It is the theory of evolution along with the science of geology which contradicts Genesis or its first chapters, this and nothing else; and to attempt to evade this real point of issue is to show that he cause defended is sick and cannot be logically defended.

The inductive sciences will forever re main stable and unrefuted by dialecticians, while the deductions built on these will continue to destroy each other in monotonous rotation. This applies also to that mass of deductions drawn from the Bible and masquerading under the name of theol ony, for the very process of destruction of "guesses" took place while theology was cultivated as a science, and is taking

place even at this day. Any one familiar with Church historyreal Church history and not that morbid mass of self-laudations and self-praise produced by fanatics and religious enthusiasts-knows that theology is nothing but guesses and that the dogmas eventually arrived at and pronounced true are mere resolutions by a majority which settled matters by prayers and the throwing of dice or lot, and not through an inductive and ogical method of thought.

It is the deductions of theology that science has refuted and destroyed, such as that the world was created out of nothing by a flat of the Creator and that he fashioned men and beasts in some similar manner to that which the potter applies in fashion ing his wares.

The crystallizations of the theological ontroversy which started shortly after he inception of Christianity are nothing but misinterpretations of the Bible which gained the victory after all true interpre ations or principles of interpretation had been rejected by the Church

In the beginning of Christianity it was mainly held that the Bible contained a hreefold sense, and that a mere litera interpretation of it would lead to folly and

It is only fair to say that the abuse of this principle necessitated the consequent actions of the Church dignitaries to settle oints of faith through dogmatic assertions, but it does not therefore follow that the togmas resolved on as true were or are true. The consequence of the rise of dogma was the rejection of all interpretations of the Bible along with the very prin iple of interpretation, and thus the Bible has come to be regarded as mere literature contains no mythological meaning whatever but only a literal or apparer

Thus theology reduced the Bible to cientific and historical book, which is tacitly to deny its divine inspiration. If the Bible a divinely inspired work it cannot deal with historic and scientific matters except means or vehicles of spiritual thoughts and things which thus are symbolically A true interpretation of the Bible can be arrived at only through a is process of inductive logic which to begin with must recognize the fact that the ancients through whom the Bible was rerealed could not but express themselves symbolically, since this is and was the only rue method of expression.

and, which is no interpretation at all, but merely a sensual apprehension without a process of thought, reduces the Bible to mere scientific and historical treatise, ludiintellectual mind. However, as soon as it is recognized that old fashioned theology. hich is nothing but traditions of men and cience as well as to the Rible the road revelation to mankind, and as philosophy emerges out of the abyss of tradition i a true interpretation of life or the problems of existence in accord with the Bible

in his conception of the First Cause and the persistence of this First Cause through force, and on that inspiration and revelation are explicable, as well as Providence: things which the Church has always denied in act and dogma, while having openly confessed them as realities; for a church claim to be in possession of all power in Heaven and on earth cannot look upon the Creator as omnipresent and omnipower ful, but must have an idea somewhat similar to the false prophets whom Elijah mocked and said: "Cry aloud, for he is a god: either he is talking or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth and

Huxley long ago contended that in the Bible would be found the refutations of nine-tenths of what is termed theology, and indeed the more I have studied the book the more have I found it agreeable to modern science and contrary to dogma and creed. which have more relation to "Buddhlam," and "Confucianism," than to the Bible. The Buddhistic "queen of heaven" is found in the dogma of the immaculate conception and Mary's divinity, a dogma which is clearly contradicted by the Lord's own words to His mother while on the cross: "Woman, behold thy Son," indicating thus that He no longer recognized her as His mother, as well as by His words to John mother, as well as b "Behold thy mother." There is not a word or a sentence in the

Gospels which can be twisted into favoring the dogma of Mary's sinlessness and divin ity, and similarly with all other dogmas of Church, no one of which is based on the Bible any more than the scholastic definitions of nature were based on observation of natural processes.

Moreover, a true interpretation of the Bible would have been totally useless to a church which had to deal with a multitude whose intellectual capacity could not and would not allow of a true apprehension The multitude must have images or idols, ordinances and ceremonies, in order to apprehend invisible things; and throughout history the multitude has always manifested an inherent incapacity for apprehending general ideas or logical gene

and the idea represented by the symbol, is characteristic of the multitude, and a grea many doctrines have been framed according to popular belief which on analysis are found to be nothing but fetichlem.
The doctrine of the transmutation of the wine and bread into the blood and body of Christ is nothing but fetichism, as are all the mysteries and magical performances practised by the Church throughout the world at all times, in accord with popular belief and desire, and all these are strictly prohibited and denounced as evils in the

Hence it is quite clear that in such ar mosphere a true understanding of the Bibl could not be developed, and indeed the Bible is not regarded as a book of author ity at all by the Catholic Church, for i places traditional belief above the Bible and avers that any and all attempts toward

stant Church. This is correct as far s it goes, but it does not go far enough.

Truth can only be established on error which must in the processes of time as well as in mind precede in order that a criterion may be established—not a criterion of truth, as ancient philosophers held, for truth is the very criterion we attain after error has been banished and first in its attainment can we know what is false and hold wha

The Protestant Church could therefore produce anything but errors, since error must precede truth, just as every ience which at this day is exact in its nception and progressive stages was more estant Church did not progress in truth be found in the fact that the Church fell into the same fundamental error which letained the Catholic Church from such progress-the error that man is not supd to think and inquire but merely to believe or assent to certain propos and thus Paul's admonition to try all things and to hold fast to those which are good

and true could not be lived up to. The consequence was that the Protestant Church became, like the Catholic Church, an unprogressive organism which remaine and assented to certain tenets without knowing whether they were true or false. In view of all this and much more which cannot here be mentioned Mr. Goldwin Smith's question "What is the Bible?" o whole libraries and the "Encyclopædia Biblica" is more than naive, it is mis-R. E. LINDENGREEN. BROOKLYN, November 27.

THE REBELLIOUS ALIEN. His Claim to His Government's Protee tion Impartially Conside

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When ne independent State sends to another adependent State an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and received from that State a like representative, each State thereby acknowledges the sover-eignty of the other. So long as the relationship thus created endures the States accord each to the other the right to make and administer its own laws undisturbed by the other State.

In the absence of special agreement or

reaty each State allows the citizens or subects of the other State to travel over and abide within the territory of the other State under the protection of the laws of that State. While under the protection of the aws the visitors are bound to conform their onduct to these laws. The visitors from to abstain from taking part in any effort

to abstain from taking part in any effort to overturn or in any manner interfere with the Government of the State visited.

If such visitors do in any wise attempt to interfere with the Government they render themselves liable to the punishment meted out to citizens or subjects of the State engaged in similar attempts.

All that such turbulent visitors can of right demand of the Government interfered with is that they, after being accused of such unlawful acts, receive a fair trial; having received such trial and being found guilty, the visitors have no ground of complaint against the Government if they are sentenced to whatever punishment is inflicted upon the citizens or subjects of the State any attempt against the Government of the State in which such acts are committed ha

visitors.

The presumption of international law is that each State is acting within its rights in the administration of its internal affairs, and that presumption cannot be lightly overthrown.

W. R. C. WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27.

THE "NEUTRAL ZONE." olish It, to Save "the Greatest Gam for Developing Manhood." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the

public insist on demanding that the rules of the present game of football be changed or modified, which I am no at all certain necessary, I agree with 'An Old Timer in suggesting that the "neutral zone" eliminated. Let the centre, guards and tackles stand right up to their opponents

tackles stand right up to their opponents as in the days of old and there will be fewer accidents.
You can't hurt your hands if you hold them together and press, but you can if you hold them apart and slap them together.
How many of the frenzied parents that are demanding that football be abolished would think of forbidding their sons and daughters to ride in automobiles because they are dangerous? I have played footand ridden in automobiles, and am sure the chances of being hurt or killed are that the chances of being nurt or killed are a hundred to one greater in an automobile than when playing the greatest game this or any other country has ever produced for leveloping manhood and courage.

Let our great American game alone, else he king of all sports may be ruined by a lew bysterical, ignorant people.

ONE WHO HAS PLAYED.

NEW YORE, November 27.

The Tiger Rises to Remark.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Eli" of the calibre to cry down the national ame of baseball because four years out of every five Princeton trims Tale at it with-

out overexertion.

I rise to remark that Princeton has more often beaten Yale out after being outpointed early in the game at football than Yale has succeeded in doing the same thing to Princeton; and that too without waiting nearly half an hour between halves to knock spirit into a panic stricken team.

PRINCETON, '92.

Longest Tropical Service

From the Manila Times.

The Eighteenth Infantry, which arrived this arrived to be arrived to be a compared to the compared to danao, is the first regiment in the United States

ofth the famous second expedition which sailed from San Francisco June 14, 1868, and reached Manila Bay July 17, disembarking immediately and going into tents at Camp Dewey. The regiment took a very active part with other troops in the occupation of Manila on August 13, 1888. Of the officers who marched into Manila only two

Banyan's Palpit on Exhibition. From the Westminster Gazette.

being taken in the proposed Bunyan memorial window in Westminster Abbey, the library com-mittee of the Sunday School Union think that mittee of the Sunday School Union think that many Sunday school teachers will welcome the opportunity of seeing so interesting a relic as the Bunyan pulpit, which for many years has been in the possession of the Union. They have therein the possession of the Union. They have there-fore decided to have the pulpit on exhibition in he library, at 56 Old Bailey.

Interpreting the Prophet TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How did to happen that Brother Parkhurst made such a slip? In speaking of a certain prominent suffragist and of the fact that she had changed husbands he called this "tandem polygamy." Has he forgot his Greek? Of course he meant "tandem poly-andry." I was shocked by the error coming from

such a high source.

NEW YORK, November 27. Forget the Book.

From the Liverpool Post.

A lady who ordered some caracul coats to be sent up on "appro." on Saturday returned them were suitable." The next morning she received a courteous communication from the head of the partment returning her prayer book, which had found in the pocket of one of the coats,

The Citizen's Business Poor Jones's business was his own. It had both loss and gains in it. And every day he always put

His heart and soul and brains in it A Busybody came and said: "There's more than I suppose in it, hough 'tis his business, none I think I'll put my nose in it.

An Octopus came 'round and said "I think there's something grand in it; He thinks it his, but just the same I guess I'll take a hand in it.

A Sociologist remarked:
"Sure. something should be pu
I shall not ask him for his leave,
But I shall put my foot in it."

TWO ANDIENT QUIT RENTS. of the Old Days of the Mystery and Art.

From the Spectator. at the Law Courts on Monday when the ceived from the Corporation of Lond certain quit rents due to the King in respect Clement Danes and the other in Shropshire The quit rent for the Shropshire proper took the form of two culters or knives, or of them sharp and the other blunt; the shar one, a hatchet, was to be capable of cuttin a fagot of wood, and the other, a billion was to be too blunt to out the fagot. The quit rent for the St. Clement Danes prop. erty was paid in the form of six horses!

before the ceremony of acceptance of it

gave an interesting account of the original

Henry III., in the year 1235, on the ocea sion of a tournament on ground belonging to the Knights Templars, the site of what s now the Victoria Embankment, was de lighted with the dexterity shown by an Walter le Brun, a blacksmith who had hovel on the ground and was employed to shoe the knights' horses and repair their armor. In recognition of his skill he gave him a piece of land on which to erect a forge, and fixed as quit rent six horseshoes wit nails complete; and these horseshoes and sixty-one nails were duly counted out of Monday afternoon by the City Solicitor, they had been counted out since the year when the rent was fixed. At the end of the counting the Remembrancer said "Good number" and took them back to his office. to be kept there until needed for the cere-mony again. The same horseshees, he added, had been used for the rendering of the rent for 500 years; but the hatchet and sillhook were presented to the Lady Ma; ess in memory of the occasion.

The history of the payment of quit re in horseshoes and nails in this case has peen preserved and is clear enough, even if there are certain difficulties of which the xplanations differ. For instance, the horseshoes are all fore shoes, and the reason for that is obscure. It has been supposed that horses ridden in tournaments at the time were only shod on the fore feet, and possibly there is corroborative evidence for this theory in the history of another survival from early days. Oxen up to a few years ago were still shod in Sussex for draught and for ploughing, and they were sometimes shod on the fore feet only. Rents rom farriers and undertakings demanded from farriers in return for the right o working a forge are of course ancient history dating back much earlier than Henry III. In Domesday Book, for in tance, there are six smiths mentioned as belonging to the city of Hereford, and each of these paid a penny rent for his forge and could be called upon to make

Curious observance of custom and quaint tradition seem to have gathered naturally around the work of the blacksmitt and his forge. He has always been a fasci nating figure, from the myths groupe around Hephæstus to Longfallow's poem of the smithy under the chestnut tree. Wayland the Smith is one of the earliest of English legendary figures. "Who knows now the bones of the Wise Weland, under what barrow they are concealed?"—so runs King Alfred's reference to him in his translation of Boethius. The legend of Wayland Smith, the farrier living by the dolmer on the Icknield Way, has become familian to a later generation through Scott's treatment of it in "Kenilworth"; but the appear ance of the strc'ling player at the forge, as Scott introduces him, takes away a little from the sense of mystery and antiquity which belongs to the legend alone. Tri-dition spoke of an invisible smith to whom a traveller might bring his horse if it had niece of money on the can of the dolmer and retire, and on his return he would find the money gone and the horse shod.

How could the fear and superstition surrounding the gradual knowledge of the art of working fron in days when fronsmiths vere few and the art little understood b better embodied in tradition? The smith perhaps, would work in a cave so as to get draught for his forge; he would wor unseen because of the fear felt by the isporant for the resounding hammer, th fire and the glowing metal, and so businessiike honesty and the good quality of his work are as unquestioned in the ancient legend as in Longfellow. The question that the horse will not be well stod. Is it from the fear and veneration of the smith's art and the skill of the farrier, spreading answers.

question that the horse will not be well stod.

Is it from the fear and veneration of the smith's art and the skill of the farrier, spreading among a simpler folk unused to the moulding and tempering of metals, that there springs the peculiar virtue of the horseshoe itself? The question is disputed whether the virtue lay originally in the horseshoe or in the creacent shaped metal which seems to take its place with certain nations. Mr. Walter Johnson in his book "Folk Memory" in bringing tegether a large number of instances of the value attached to the possession of horseshoes as apells and charms and of the use of creacent shaped pieces of metal with the same underlying idea, suggests that the two superstitions are collaterals derived from the same stock of primitive ideas; but the crescent regarded as an anuse must come before the horseshoe in the case of at least two civilized peoples, for the Greeks and Romans, who did not shoe their horses as we do, used to ornament them with trappings on which the crescent is as frequent as the boss of metal.

One of the most wonderful of all survivals is the continuance into our own day of this ornamenting of horses with trappings of metal crescents. The brass that is bestowed so liberally over the harness of our London and country cart horses is struck in patterns which are sometimes almost identically the same as the patterns familiar to Virgii and Livy. The brass crescent survives as a protection and a charm even of the harness of an animal which is wearing four horseshoes on its feet; but the value of the harness of an animal which is wearing four horseshoes on its feet; but the value of the harness of an animal which is wearing four horseshoes on its feet; but the value of the harness of an animal which is wearing four horseshoes on its feet; but the value of the harness of an animal which is wearing four horseshoes on its feet; but the value of the harness of an end of the ceremonies which took place in the Law Courts on Monday, the rendering of the quit rent of the

we demand certain formalities to appear
the latent powers in the obscire and potent
metal.

When we give presents of knives and
pairs of scissors we ask in return, not even
now shamefacedly, but in a spirit acquiescent in the thought of a thousand generations, that the receiver shall return to us
piece of an older, easier metal. We present
a schoolbey with a pocket knife, and ask
him for a halfpenny back, "or else we shall
quarrel." Knives "sever friendships." The
power of the wonderful metal survives
in a dozen different ways in the ordinary
life of the town and countryside of to-day.
The story which is still one of the most
popular of all the nursery, fairy tales is of
the Princess who must be guarded from
childhood from the prick of a needle. The
custom still survives in Scottish households. the Princess who must be guarded from childhood from the prick of a needle. The custom still survives in Scottish household, when a death has occurred in the house, it thrusting a needle or a nail into briter at meat or whiskey to prevent death from entering the provisions. The Irishman is no further from the fears of his accessor. Mr. Walter Johnson in "Folk Memorinstances the custom of the irish peasant who wishes to keep the fairies from his child until the christening day, and so lays an iron polar across the thest is cridle. The king's Remembrancer, in commend upon the survival of the old ceremonies were "curiously interesting especially to Americans. A Chicago Judge had said to him that the traditions of England were of enormous value and were exactly what the Americans wanted but had not got." Traditions of quit rents paid to the King in horseshoes doubtless cannobelong to the United States; but if the survival of ancient ceremony is so peculiarly interesting to Americans, it might at least be argued that "what the Americans want be argued that "what the Americans was to being its own influence aiready. The latest contributor to new knowledge of a poet who belongs to Americans as well as Englishmen came from the United States. To Americans as well as Englishmen belong the oldest traditions of all. Further best into what is conjusted of all. Further best into what is conjusted of Pittebes."